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SUMMARY OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

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Prepared in Terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States

GLASS MIRRORS

TSUS Items 544.51-544.55

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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FOREWORD

Each Summary of Trade and Tariff Information is part of a series published by the United States International Trade Commission to provide information on conditions of competition between domestic and foreign products. This report, generally covering the period 1976 through 1980, is one of many being published in the current series of summaries.

This series provides comprehensive coverage of product uses, the domestic industry, U.S. consumption, production, and trade, and the domestic and international markets in each commodity area. The summaries are cast in terms of the eight schedules of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS).

The current series will consist of approximately 600 individual reports. The Commission will issue updated statistical tables and industry status reports as appropriate for individual summaries. The overall program will run several years, ultimately covering all items of the TSUS.

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Executive Summary

The products covered in this summary are glass mirrors, with or without frames or cases made from sheet and float glass. Glass mirrors are used principally in the home and in the automotive industry.

Currently, U.S. rates of duty on imports of glass mirrors from countries having most-favored-nation tariff treatment status range from free to 15.1 percent ad valorem. The major foreign customers of the United States impose duties on U.S. mirror exports, ranging from 9.9 percent to 80 percent ad valorem.

There are 63 domestic producers of glass mirrors most of which are small independent firms. Ten firms account for a greater part of the value of domestic shipments. This industry, which employs about 7,000 people, has production establishments situated throughout the United States, particularly in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East North Central States.

Market demand for glass mirrors is largely dependent on the automotive, furniture, and construction industries. Automotive rearview mirrors account for about 26 percent of domestic shipments, while framed and unframed mirrors account for a total of 71 percent.

The value of apparent consumption increased from $414.1 million in 1976 to about $492.7 million in 1980. U.S. shipments decreased to an estimated $460.0 million in 1980, following a steady increase from $390.9 million in 1976 to $465.7 million in 1979. Total U.S. imports of mirrors increased during the period from $38.8 million in 1976 to $53.4 million in 1980. Imports represented 11 percent of U.S. mirror consumption in 1980. About 51 percent of total 1980 mirror imports entered free of duty under the Generalized System of Preferences.

The two largest foreign producing countries and suppliers to the United States are Hong Kong and Japan. A significant amount of trade between Canada and the United States is generated by the automotive industries of these countries. Canada accounted for 59 to 90 percent of U.S. exports of mirrors for automotive use during 1976-80, while imports from that country accounted for 5 to 58 percent of mirrors not over 1 square foot in reflecting area. Imports of glass mirrors from Canada for use in the automotive industry enter duty free under the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (APTA) (Public Law 89-283). Exports of glass mirrors, which represent about 5 percent of U.S. shipments, increased from $15.1 million in 1976 to $20.7 million in 1980.

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Description and Uses

Commodity	TSUS item No.
Glass Mirrors:	
Not over 1 sq. ft. in reflecting area	544.51
If Canadian article and used in motor-vehicle equipment	544.52
Over 1 sq. ft. in reflecting area	544.54
If Canadian article and used in motor-vehicle equipment	544.55

Note.--For the statutory description, see excerpt from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1981) in app. A. A concordance of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) items included in this summary with related categories in other production, export, and import nomenclatures is found in app. B.

This summary covers glass mirrors made of any of the glass described in TSUS items 541.11 through 544.41 which includes float, plate, sheet, and cast or rolled glass, and with or without frames or cases. Mirrors are not commercially made from plate, cast or rolled glass. Mirrors are primarily made from float glass, since sheet glass has uneven surfaces and distorts reflection. The mirrors covered herein are separated for tariff purposes into two classifications according to size: those not over 1 square foot in reflecting area and those over 1 square foot in reflecting area. This classification does not represent a market distinction.

In the float process of making glass, molten glass flows continuously from the melting furnace to a float bath of molten tin. The molten tin, which has a flat smooth surface, is in an oblong tank wide enough to carry the widest standard commercial size of glass. This method of making float glass produces a uniform thickness, distortion-free parallel surfaces, and a "fire-polish" that provides sparkle and brilliance to the finished mirror. In mirror manufacturing, the glass is thoroughly washed to remove dirt and film formed on the surface. After careful inspection of the glass a solution of tin is applied to give the surface an adhesion quality for silvering. As many as 18 very thin coats of pure silver are sprayed onto the glass to create a reflecting medium. The silver backing is sealed on by the application of a copper coating, using a process that employs copper sulfate to deposit the copper on the silver. A tough durable enamel is applied to the copper to protect it from oxidizing and to prevent the silver from separating. The mirror is then heat treated at 250°F to assure a hard, flexible backing. The finished mirror is cut to a variety of shapes and sizes. Edges which are exposed on the finished mirror are beveled or ground smooth, or the mirror is framed or cased in metal, wood, or other materials.

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The smaller mirrors (not over 1 square foot in reflecting area) include a great variety of types such as those used in automobiles, in cosmetic cases, in handbags, and in shaving kits. Smaller mirrors are also being used in solar energy plants as the primary reflecting medium. Mirrors for automobiles are the most important commercial use in this size category, but substantial quantities of mirrors are also used for other purposes.

The larger mirrors are used principally in furniture, doors, medicine cabinets, for decoration in homes and public buildings, and for security and safety purposes.

Customs Treatment

U.S. customs treatment

The following table shows the rates of duty in effect for imports of glass mirrors prior to January 1, 1980, from those countries having most-favored-nation (MFN) status (col. 1), the present and future column 1 rates of duty negotiated under the most recent Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), the rates of duty which apply to imports from countries designated by the President as being under Communist domination or control (col. 2), 1/ and a reference as to eligibility for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) 2/ for glass mirrors entered under TSUS items 544.51 and 544.54.

Items 544.52 and 544.55 were established for articles entered on or after January 18, 1965, under the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (APTA) (Public Law 89-283). These items are entered duty free.

Foreign customs treatment

Glass mirrors are dutiable at a wide range of rates throughout the world. There are no known nontariff barriers to trade. Except for the United States and Canada, the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature (CCCN),

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1/ Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, and the Peoples Republic of China have been accorded MFN treatment by the United States.

2/ The GSP, under title V of the Trade Act of 1974, provides duty-free treatment for specified eligible articles imported directly from designated beneficiary developing countries. GSP, implemented by Executive Order No. 11888 of Nov. 24, 1975, applies to products imported on or after Jan. 1, 1976, and is to remain in effect until Jan. 4, 1985.

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Glass mirrors: U.S. rates of duty, prenegotiated, present and negotiated, by TSUS items

TSUS item No.	Description	Pre-negotiated rate of duty 1/	Present col. 1 rate of duty 2/	Negotiated: col. 1 rate of duty (LDDC) 3/	Col. 2 rate of duty 4/	GSP eligibility
	Mirrors, made of any of the glass described in items 541.11 through 544.41, with or without frames or cases (except framed or cased mirrors of precious metal, and mirrors designed foruse in instruments):					
544.51	Not over 1 sq. ft. in reflecting area.	17.5% ad val.	15.1% ad val.	7.8% ad val.	50% ad val.	Yes
544.52	If Canadian article and original motorvehicle equipment: (see headnote 2,part 6B, schedule 6).	Free	Free			No
544.54	Over 1 sq. ft. in reflecting area.	10% ad val.	10% ad val.	5/	45% ad val.	Yes
544.55	If Canadian article and original motorvehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).	Free	Free			No

1/ Effective Jan. 1, 1972-Dec. 31, 1979.

2/ The rates of duty in rate of duty column numbered 1 are Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) rates, and are applicable to imported products from all countries except those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUS. However, such rates would not apply to products of developing countries which are granted preferential tariff treatment under the GSP or under the "LDDC" rate of duty column.

3/ The rates of duty in rate of duty column "LDDC" are preferential rates (reflecting the full U.S. MTN concession rate for a particular item without staging) and are applicable to products of the least developed developing countries designated in general headnote 3(d) of the TSUS which are not granted duty-free treatment under the GSP. If no rate of duty is provided in the "LDDC" column for a particular item, the rate of duty provided in column numbered 1 applies.

4/ The rates of duty in rate of duty column numbered 2 apply to imported products from those Communist countries and areas enumerated in general headnote 3(f) of the TSUS.

5/ Item no. 544.54 was not included in negotiations.

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formerly the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, is used by most countries as the basis for their tariff classifications. Glass mirrors are provided for under heading 70.09 in the CCCN. The following tabulation cites the present rates of duty for mirrors, and those negotiated under the MTN for the major U.S. trading partners:

Market	Description of commodity and foreign tariff item No.	Present rate of duty 1/	Negotiated rate of duty 2/
Canada	Mirrors of glass, bevelled or not, and framed or not, n.o.p. (32305-1).	17.5% ad val.	11.3% ad val.
	Mirrors, for use in automobiles (43829-1).	12.5% ad val.	9.2% ad val.
European Economic Community	Glass mirrors (including rear-view mirrors), unframed, framed, or backed (70.09).	9.9% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
Mexico 3/	Glass mirrors (including rear-view mirrors, unframed, framed, or backed (70.09).	80% ad val.	4/

1/ Current duty rates applicable to imports from the United States.
2/ Final rates negotiated under the Multilateral Trade Negotiations effective Jan. 1, 1987.
3/ There are additional duties levied on certain imports into Mexico, including an export development duty of 2 percent ad valorem, and a special levy on duty paid of 3 percent ad valorem.
4/ Mexico did not sign the MTN agreement.

The U.S. Industry

According to the Census of Manufactures, there are 63 domestic producers of glass mirrors, 20 of which produce automotive rearview mirrors. These firms are chiefly located in the furniture-producing centers of North Carolina, Virginia, southern Michigan, and western New York, and around the automotive-producing centers. Most of these firms are small, independent firms, a third of which derive the principal part of their income from mirror manufacture. There are two major flat-glass manufacturing firms which produce mirrors. Ten firms account for the greater part, in terms of value, of domestic production. There are no affiliates of U.S. companies abroad.

Total employment increased about 11 percent, from 6,100 workers in 1972 to 6,800 in 1977, of which 5,300 were production workers. Since 1977 industry employment has continued to increase at the annual rate of about 2 percent. The 1977 payroll was approximately $73 million, representing about 18 percent

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of the value of shipments. The value added by manufacture has increased since 1972, reaching over $147 million in 1977. The value added per production worker-hour has also increased from $10.78 in 1972 to $14.36 in 1977, the latest year for which data are available. Economic highlights in the glass mirror industry are shown in the following tabulation:

Indicator	1972	1977	Percentage change 1977 from 1972
Value of shipments--------million dollars--	254.5	409.4	61
Total employment----------1,000 workers--	6.1	6.8	11
Production workers----------1,000 workers--	4.8	5.3	10
Value added---------------million dollars--	104.6	147.9	41
Value added per production worker----hour--	10.78	14.36	33
Payroll for all employees-million dollars--	47.5	73.05	54
Number of establishments------------------	68	63	-7

The basic production process used by the industry has not changed considerably in the past few years. The industry is investing in the use of computers for determining the exact concentrations of materials applied to the glass surface. Automation techniques have been utilized in the manufacture of the completed product to achieve greater productivity. Machines now do most of the cutting, beveling, and polishing of the finished mirror. Necessary testing and quality control functions are performed on individual mirrors. Medium to highly skilled workers are required to operate the many heterogeneous and sophisticated machines, and to perform the necessary quality control functions. Labor costs represent 14 percent of the value of shipments, and the cost of materials represent 57 percent.

The glass mirror industry is composed primarily of relatively small, closely held firms. Data on the profitability of the industry as a whole are not available; however, the ratio of profit-after-tax return to equity for the integrated operations which are publicly held averaged 14 percent in 1979. This compares with an average 15.8 percent for all manufacturing establishments in 1979. For the most part, the primary source of capital for the industry is loans from financial institutions.

Glass mirrors are distributed through various marketing channels. Many mirrors are sold to other manufacturing companies and some are sold to individual distributors and consumers. Mirror manufacturers use various trade shows to display and sell their new styles or "lines." Some manufacturers concentrate on producing catalogues of their products which are mailed to buyers throughout the United States. Generally, mirror retailers utilize the keystone markup, which is approximately double the wholesale value f.o.b. the plant, as the basis for prices at the retail level.

The mirror industry, which has two integrated producers, is highly dependent on the domestic float glass industry for its supply of glass. Virtually all float glass used by the industry is purchased from the six domestic producers. Mirror manufacturers compete at different levels of price and quality. Mirror manufacturers which compete in the higher price and quality market purchase the highest quality of float glass available in order to assure a quality product.

The U.S. Market

Domestic market profile

In its traditional end uses the mirror industry is noncompetitive and not likely to lose markets to substitute products. There are many consumers of glass mirrors, tne largest include the automotive, furniture and construction industries. The furniture and construction industries purchase mirrors as a finished product or in sheets for further processing. Mirrors which are finished and/or framed by the mirror manufacturer are sold to retail outlets or to individual consumers. Mirrors not over 1 square foot in reflecting area are usually sold to the automotive and cosmetic industries to be used in their final products.

Framed mirrors account for 36 percent of domestic shipments, and unframed mirrors account for 35 percent. Automotive rearview mirrors account for 26 percent of shipments. The remaining 3 percent are not specified by kind.

The selection of one type of mirror over another is based on both quality and price; price is often the predominant factor, particularly when small surfaces are involved. Mirrors made from sheet glass are of lesser quality and are less expensive than float glass mirrors because uneven surfaces of the sheet add to distortion of the mirror. Sheet and float glass mirrrors cost about the same to produce, but float mirrors warrant a higher price at the retail level because of the reflective quality.

The selection of one mirror over another when large surfaces are involved is based on style and price. Large mirrors are fashionable products, the demand for which changes depending on decorating trends and tastes of individual consumers. Price differences of large mirrrors are usually attributed to form of finished product. Framed mirrors are generally more expensive than mirrors with beveled edges.

The automotive, furniture, and construction industries are cyclical depending on the economy. The market for mirrors increases or decreases in response to the demand trends of tnese industries. The growth outlook over tne next 5 years for the automotive, furniture, and nonresidential construction industries is positive, with an expected average real growth of 3 percent a year for the next 5 years. The mirror industry is expected to increase at about the same real growth rate of 3 percent annually.

A potential market growth area is in solar energy which the industry is developing at the present time. The industry is also in the process of

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expanding its markets in the areas of decorative wall coverings for living and work space which now represents only a small percent of consumption.

U.S consumption

The demands of the automotive, construction, and furniture industries are a large factor in determining the domestic consumption of glass mirrrors. Apparent consumption increased from $414.1 million in 1976 to about $492.7 million in 1980, or by 19 percent (table 1, app. C). Apparent consumption in 1980 increased by less than 1 percent over the level of consumption in 1979 of $490.9 million.

The ratio of imports to consumption increased during the period from 6.5 percent in 1977 to 10.8 percent in 1980, following an apparent decrease in 1976.

U.S. shipments

Shipments of glass mirrors decreased to an estimated $460.0 million in 1980, following a steady increase from $390.9 million in 1976 to $465.7 million in 1979 (table 1). In 1977, the industry invested about $16.0 million in new capital expenditures, largely in equipment. This investment to implement new technology has helped increase production capacity.

U.S. imports

Import trends.--The value of total imports of glass mirrors increased from $38.3 million in 1976 to $53.4 million in 1980, or by 39 percent (table 1). Imports represent about 11 percent of consumption.

Imports of mirrors not over 1 square foot in reflecting area increased from 47.1 million units, valued at $34.2 million in 1976, to 60.3 million units valued at $42.6 million in 1980 (table 2). In terms of value, the smaller mirrors represented an average of 83 percent of total mirrors imported during this period. In 1980, principle suppliers were Hong Kong (46 percent), Japan (21 percent), and Taiwan (9 percent). Imports from the Republic of Korea (Korea) had the lowest average unit value in 1980, while the United Kingdom had the highest. Average unit values of mirrors imported from the leading supplier, Hong Kong, ranged from $0.18 to $0.58 during 1976-80. The mirrors imported free of duty from Canada under the (APTA) for use in automobiles had the highest average unit values for the period.

Imports of mirrors of over 1 square foot in reflecting area increased from 4.5 million square feet, valued at $4.1 million in 1976, to 9.2 million square feet, valued at $10.8 million in 1980 (table 3). The principle suppliers were Japan (36 percent), Australia (13 percent), and Italy (10 percent). Imports from Australia had the lowest average unit value in 1980 and Italy had the highest. Average unit values of mirrors imported from the

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leading supplier, Japan, ranged from $0.58 to $0.84 per square foot during the period. The highest average unit value during the period represents the mirrors imported from Canada for use in the automotive industry. The other unit values for large mirrors vary according to form of finished product as well as quality and size.

Imports under TSUS item 807.00--Imports under TSUS item 807.00 are articles that have been assembled abroad from parts wholly or in part manufactured in the United States. These articles are exported in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication, have not lost their identity, and have not been advanced in value or improved in condition except by cleaning, lubricating, or painting, for example. A complete description can oe found under TSUS item 807.00.

There were no imports under TSUS item 807.00 in 1980; imports were neglible in 1979 with 336 units, valued at $2,878; and Canada was the sole source of these imports of glass mirrors not over 1 square foot in reflecting area. In previous years, Japan and Hong Kong were also sources of imports under TSUS item 807.00, as shown in the following tabulation:

Source	1976	1977	1978	1979
	1,000 dollars			
Canada	11,873	-	12,012	2,878
Japan	188,904	17,553	-	-
Hong Kong	-	52,799	-	-

Imports under the Generalized System of Preferences.--Imports of all glass mirrors have been eligible for duty-free treatment under GSP since its institution in 1976. About 51 percent of the total value of imports of glass mirrors were imported under GSP in 1980, of which about 80 percent were those not over 1 square foot in reflecting area.

Total GSP imports increased rapidly, from $3.5 million in 1976 to $27.2 million in 1980 (table 4). About 75 percent of these imports were from Hong Kong; in 1980, Hong Kong and Taiwan supplied about 90 percent. These countries are two of the three largest suppliers of glass mirrors not over 1 square foot in reflecting area. Among the largest suppliers of mirrors over 1 square foot in reflecting area Hong Kong ranked sixth, and Taiwan ranked eighth. Imports from Korea accounted for approximately 8 percent of total GSP imports; Korea was the fifth largest supplier of small glass mirrors.

The International Market

International market profile

U.S. exports of glass mirrors are limited due to the high costs of packaging and transportation as well as the demand arising from the domestic market which consumes about 95 percent of U.S. production.

A significant amount of trade between Canada and the United States is generated by the automotive industries of both countries. In 1980, the primary market for mirrors for automotive use was Canada, accounting for about 60 percent of U.S. exports. Imports from Canada of mirrors for use in the automotive industry enter duty free under the provisions of the APTA.

U.S. exports to Japan and the European Economic Community accounted for about 10 percent of total imports of glass mirrors in 1979. Members of the EEC trade primarily within the community, however, Ireland, Italy, and France supplied over 60 percent of Japan's imports of mirrors. In addition, Japan has significant export trade in glass mirrors; its principle markets are the United States, EEC and Hong Kong. Hong Kong is the largest exporter of glass mirrors supplying most of the Southeast Asian countries, and exports lesser amounts to the EEC and the United States.

U.S. exports

Exports of glass mirrors are classified by use as those utilized in automobiles, and other. Total exports, which represent about 5 percent of shipments, increased from $15.1 million in 1976 to $20.7 million in 1980, peaking at $23.6 million in 1978 (table 1). About 63 percent of total value exports of mirrors are those for automotive use. Such exports of mirrors for automotive use have fluctuated during the 1976-80, from a high of $17.8 million in 1978 to a low of $10.5 million in 1976, decreasing slightly in 1980 to $13.0 million (table 5).

The primary market for domestically produced mirrors for automotive use is Canada. Exports to Canada have followed the same trend as total U.S. exports of this type mirror. Canada accounted for 59 to 90 percent of exports during 1976-80.

Mexico is the second largest export market for glass mirrors for automotive use, accounting for 28 percent of exports in 1980. The third largest market is West Germany with only 4 percent of exports.

U. S. exports of mirrors for other than automotive use accounted for 37 percent of total exports of glass mirrors in 1980. These exports have increased irregularly, from $4.6 million in 1976 to $7.7 million in 1980 (table 6).

The primary market for mirrors for other than automotive use is Canada which accounted for 35 percent of exports in 1980. The United Kingdom was the secondary market with a share of 17 percent of exports.

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APPENDIX A

Part 3, Subpart B, Schedule 5 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1981)

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2
A	540.71	00	Glass fibers in bulk; glass fibers in the form of mats, batts, blankets, felts, pads, casings and boards, all the foregoing, of a density not over 25 pounds per cubic foot, whether or not coated, impregnated, or bonded with glue, plastics, or other substances, or lined, backed, or supported with paper, paperboard, fabrics or similar material, or with metal mesh or foil; glass-fiber filters, with or without their frameworks or supports; and articles not specially provided for, of glass fibers.....	X.....	9.8% ad val.	6.2% ad val.	30% ad val.
	540.72	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6)...	X.....	Free		
			Subpart B. - Flat Glass and Products Thereof				
			Subpart B headnotes:				
			1. This subpart covers flat glass and certain articles made therefrom. This subpart does not cover — (i) articles described in subpart A or C of this part; (ii) glass optically worked (see part 2A of schedule 7); (iii) certain painted, colored, or stained glass windows imported for the use of religious institutions (see part 4 of schedule 8).				
			2. For the purposes of this subpart — (a) the term "cast or rolled glass" refers to glass that, as originally produced, has surfaces one or both of which, by a rolling process, have been made rough, figured, fluted, or ribbed, or have been otherwise impressed; (b) the term "ordinary glass" refers to glass other than "colored or special glass", as defined in headnote 2(c), infra; (c) the term "colored or special glass" refers to glass that has a transmittance of normally incident light of less than 66 percent at one or more wave lengths from 400 to 700 millimicrons, inclusive, or a transmittance of less than 80 percent at one or more wave lengths from 525 to 575 millimicrons, inclusive, for glass 1/4 inch in thickness, or of the equivalent transmittances for any other thickness, provided that, in determining such light transmittances, the effect of surface irregularities or configurations, or of other surface treatment (except flashing applied prior to solidification), and the effect of wire netting within the glass, shall be eliminated;				

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			(d) the term "united inches" refers to the sum in inches of the length and width of a rectangle of glass; and (e) the term "polished", as used with reference to glass, refers to glass one or both of the surfaces of which have been made smooth and glossy, in whole or in part, by abrasive or chemical means, or by floating the glass over molten metal. 3. For the purposes of this subpart, superficial area shall be used in determining the surface area of cast or rolled glass. 4. Glass provided for in items 542.11 through 542.98, imported in any shipment in quantities over 50 square feet of the same size and thickness, shall be denied entry unless -- (i) packed in units containing, as nearly as the particular size permits, 50 square feet, or multiples thereof, or (ii) packed in units containing multiples of the number of sheets of the same size and thickness which would be contained in a unit if packed to contain, as nearly as such size permits, 50 or 100 square feet, or (iii) otherwise packed in a manner which conforms to the packing practices of the domestic glass industry as determined and published from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury. _____				
	541.01	00	Ribbon glass, or flat glass, in rectangles or otherwise, not ground and not otherwise processed, weighing not over 4 oz. per sq. ft.....	Lb.....	Free		Free
			Glass (whether or not containing wire netting), in rectangles, not ground, not polished and not otherwise processed, weighing over 4 oz. per sq. ft.: Cast or rolled glass:				
A	541.11	00	Ordinary glass.....	Lb.....v Sq. ft.	0.2¢ per lb.		1.5¢ per lb.
			Colored or special glass:				
A	541.21	00	Opaque and measuring over 15/64 inch in thickness.....	Lb.....v Sq. ft.	0.5¢ per lb.		5.5¢ per lb.
A	541.31	00	Opaque and measuring not over 15/64 inch in thickness, or not opaque and of any thickness.....	Lb.....v Sq. ft.	0.2¢ per lb. + 1% ad val.	0.2¢ per lb. + 0.9% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
			Other, including blown or drawn glass, but excluding pressed or molded glass: Ordinary glass: Weighing over 4 oz. but not over 12 oz. per sq. ft.:				
	542.11	00	Measuring not over 40 united inches.....	Lb.....	0.7¢ per lb.		1.5¢ per lb.
	542.13	00	Measuring over 40 united inches....	Lb.....	0.9¢ per lb.		1.9¢ per lb.
			Weighing over 12 oz. but not over 16 oz. per sq. ft.:				
	542.21	00	Measuring not over 40 united inches.....	Lb.....	1¢ per lb.		2.1¢ per lb.
	542.23	00	Measuring over 40 but not over 60 united inches.....	Lb.....	1.1¢ per lb.		2.4¢ per lb.
	542.25	00	Measuring over 60 united inches....	Lb.....	1.2¢ per lb.		2.5¢ per lb.
			Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).				

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2
			Glass (whether or not containing wire netting), etc. (con.):				
			Other, including blown or drawn glass, etc. (con.):				
			Ordinary glass (con.):				
			Weighing over 16 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft.:				
	542.31		Measuring not over 40 united inches	.....	0.6¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.
		20	Weighing over 16 oz. but not over 18-1/2 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			
		40	Weighing over 18-1/2 oz. but not over 20 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			
		70	Weighing over 20 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			
	542.33		Measuring over 40 but not over 60 united inches	.....	0.7¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	1.9¢ per lb.
		20	Weighing over 16 oz. but not over 18-1/2 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			
		40	Weighing over 18-1/2 oz. but not over 20 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			
		70	Weighing over 20 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			
	542.35		Measuring over 60 but not over 100 united inches	.....	0.9¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.
		20	Weighing over 16 oz. but not over 18-1/2 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			
		40	Weighing over 18-1/2 oz. but not over 20 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			
		70	Weighing over 20 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			
	542.37		Measuring over 100 united inches	.....	1.2¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	2.8¢ per lb.
		20	Weighing over 16 oz. but not over 18-1/2 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			
		40	Weighing over 18-1/2 oz. but not over 20 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			
		70	Weighing over 20 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			
			Weighing over 28 oz. per sq. ft.:				
	542.42		Not over 2-2/3 sq. ft. in area	.....	0.5¢ per lb.		1.5¢ per lb.
		20	Weighing over 28 oz. but not over 42 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			
		50	Weighing over 42 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			
	542.44		Over 2-2/3 but not over 7 sq. ft. in area	.....	0.8¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.	1.9¢ per lb.
		20	Weighing over 28 oz. but not over 42 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			
		50	Weighing over 42 oz. per sq. ft.	Lb.			

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2
			Glass (whether or not containing wire netting), etc. (con.):				
			Other, including blown or drawn glass, etc. (con.):				
			Ordinary glass (con.):				
			Weighing over 28 oz. per sq. ft. (con.):				
	542.46		Over 7 but not over 15 sq. ft. in area	.....	0.9¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	2.4¢ per lb.
		20	Weighing over 28 oz. but not over 42 oz. per sq. ft	Lb.			
		50	Weighing over 42 oz. per sq. ft	Lb.			
	542.48		Over 15 sq. ft. in area	.....	1.2¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	2.8¢ per lb.
		15	Weighing over 28 oz. but not over 42 oz. per sq. ft	Lb.			
		35	Weighing over 42 oz. per sq. ft	Lb.			
			Colored or special glass:				
	542.57	00	Weighing over 4 oz. but not over 12 oz. per sq. ft	Lb.	1.6¢ per lb.	1.4¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.
	542.67	00	Weighing over 12 oz. but not over 16 oz. per sq. ft	Lb.	5.4¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.	13¢ per lb.
			Weighing over 16 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft:				
	542.71	00	Measuring not over 40 united inches	Lb.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2.4% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
	542.73	00	Measuring over 40 but not over 60 united inches	Lb.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2.4% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	1.9¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
	542.75	00	Measuring over 60 but not over 100 united inches	Lb.	0.9¢ per lb. + 2.4% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	2.4¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
	542.77	00	Measuring over 100 united inches	Lb.	1.2¢ per lb. + 2.4% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	2.8¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
			Weighing over 28 oz. per sq. ft.:				
	542.92	00	Not over 2-2/3 sq. ft. in area	Lb.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2.4% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
	542.94	00	Over 2-2/3 but not over 7 sq. ft. in area	Lb.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2.4% ad val	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	1.9¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
	542.96	00	Over 7 but not over 15 sq. ft. in area	Lb.	0.9¢ per lb. + 2.4% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	2.4¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
	542.98	00	Over 15 sq. ft. in area	Lb.	1.2¢ per lb. + 2.4% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	2.8¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty		
					1	LDDC	2
			Glass (including plate glass and float glass), whether or not containing wire netting, in rectangles, ground or polished on one or both surfaces in whole or in part, but not further processed:				
			Ordinary glass:				
A	543.11	00	Containing wire netting	Sq. ft..	3.6¢ per sq. ft.	3¢ per sq. ft.	23¢ per sq. ft.
			Not containing wire netting:				
			Measuring not over 15/32 inch in thickness:				
	543.21	00	Not over 2-2/3 sq. ft. in area	Sq. ft..	1.7¢ per sq. ft.		12.5¢ per sq. ft.
	543.23	00	Over 2-2/3 but not over 7 sq. ft. in area	Sq. ft..	2.4¢ per sq. ft.	2¢ per sq. ft.	17.25¢ per sq. ft.
	543.27		Over 7 sq. ft. in area	.....	2.4¢ per sq. ft.	1.5¢ per sq. ft.	19.75¢ per sq. ft.
		30	Measuring less than 7/32 inch in thickness	Sq. ft.			
		70	Measuring 7/32 inch or more but not over 15/32 inch in thickness	Sq. ft.			
	543.31	00	Measuring over 15/32 inch in thickness	Sq. ft..	9.4% ad val.	6% ad val.	50% ad val.
			Colored or special glass:				
			Measuring not over 15/32 inch in thickness:				
	543.61	00	Not over 2-2/3 sq. ft. in area	Sq. ft..	1.3¢ per sq. ft. + 0.8% ad val.	Free	12.5¢ per sq. ft. + 5% ad val.
	543.63	00	Over 2-2/3 but not over 7 sq. ft. in area	Sq. ft..	2.1¢ per sq. ft. + 0.9% ad val.	1¢ per sq. ft. + 0.4% ad val.	17.25¢ per sq. ft. + 5% ad val.
	543.67	00	Over 7 sq. ft. in area	Sq. ft..	2.4¢ per sq. ft. + 0.9% ad val.	1.5¢ per sq. ft. + 0.4% ad val.	19.75¢ per sq. ft. + 5% ad val.
	543.69	00	Measuring over 15/32 inch in thickness	Sq. ft..	10.2% ad val.	6.3% ad val.	55% ad val.
			Glass (including cast, rolled, drawn, or blown glass, whether or not containing wire netting or surface ground or polished), cut to other than rectangular shape (except glass provided for in item 541.01), and glass (including cast, rolled, drawn, or blown glass, whether or not containing wire netting or surface ground or polished), whether in rectangles or cut to other than rectangular shape, subjected to banding, curving, beveling, edging, notching, drilling, chipping, sanding, embossing, engraving, etching, coating, staining, enamelling, painting, decorating, or any combination thereof, all the foregoing glass, whether or not such cutting or processing dedicates the glass to a specific use, but not including any article hereinafter described in this subpart or described in subpart A or C of this part:				
A	544.11	00	Strips, not over 6 inches in width, weighing over 16 ounces per square foot, and having all longitudinal edges ground or otherwise smoothed or processed	Sq. ft..	16% ad val.	8.8% ad val.	53% ad val.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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GSP	Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty LDDC	Rates of Duty 2
			Glass (including cast, rolled, drawn), etc. (con.):				
			Other:				
A	544.14	00	Glass measuring over 15/32 inch in thickness..	Sq. ft..	10.2% ad val.	6.3% ad val.	60% ad val.
			Other:				
A	544.16	00	Glass, drawn or blown and not containing wire netting and not surface ground or polished.....	Sq. ft..	13.1% ad val.	7.2% ad val.	60% ad val.
	544.17	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	Sq. ft..	Free		
A	544.18		Other.....	.....	6.9% ad val.	4.9% ad val.	60% ad val.
		20	Surface ground or polished glass (including plate glass and float glass) with an absorbent or reflective coating.....	Sq. ft.			
		40	Other.....	Sq. ft.			
	544.20	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	Sq. ft..	Free		
A	544.31	00	Toughened (specially tempered) glass, made of any of the glass described in items 541.11 through 544.18, whether or not shaped or framed or both.....	Sq. ft..	9.8% ad val.	6.2% ad val.	50% ad val.
	544.32	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	Sq. ft..	Free		
A	544.41		Laminated glass made of two or more layers of any of the glass described in items 541.11 through 544.31, inclusive, and other material, whether or not shaped or framed or both.....	.....	8.1% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
		20	Automotive.....	Sq. ft.			
		40	Other.....	X			
	544.42	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	Sq. ft..	Free		
	544.43	00	Windshields if certified for use in civil aircraft (see headnote 3, part 6C, schedule 6).....	Sq. ft..	Free		60% ad val.
			Mirrors, made of any of the glass described in items 541.11 through 544.41, with or without frames or cases (except framed or cased mirrors of precious metal, and mirrors designed for use in instruments):				
A	544.51	00	Not over 1 sq. ft. in reflecting area.....	No.....	15.1% ad val.	7.8% ad val.	50% ad val.
	544.52	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	No.....	Free		
A	544.54	00	Over 1 sq. ft. in reflecting area.....	Sq. ft..	10% ad val.		45% ad val.
	544.55	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	Sq. ft..	Free		
A	544.61	00	Multiple-glazed units made of any of the glass described in items 541.11 through 544.41, however sealed, containing two or more glass sheets with a vacuum, or air or other gas between them.....	No.....	9.4% ad val.	4.4% ad val.	50% ad val.
A	544.64	00	Painted, colored, or stained glass windows, however set, and parts thereof.....	Sq. ft..	13.1% ad val.	7.2% ad val.	60% ad val.

Note: For explanation of the symbol "A" or "A*" in the column entitled "GSP", see general headnote 3(c).

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Appendix B

Concordance of TSUS Numbers, Schedule B Numbers, SIC Numbers, SITC Numbers, and CCCN Numbers

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Glass mirrors: TSUS item numbers, Schedule B numbers, SIC numbers, SITC numbers, and CCCN numbers included in this commodity group

TSUS item No. 1/	Schedule B No. 2/	SIC No. 3/	SITC No. 4/	CCCN No. 5/
544.51	544.5020	3231 (part)	664.8 (part)	70.09 (part)
544.54	544.5040	3231 (part)	664.8 (part)	70.09 (part)
544.52 6/				
544.55 6/				

1/ Import classification numbers
2/ Export classification numbers
3/ Standard Industrial Classification
4/ Standard International Trade Classification
5/ Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature
6/ Classification for U.S. imports only.

Appendix C

Statistical Tables

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Table 1.--Glass Mirrors: U.S. shipments, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1976-80

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Shipments	Exports	Imports	Apparent Consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1976	390.9	15.1	38.3	414.1	9.2
1977	409.4	19.5	27.2	417.1	6.5
1978	435.2	23.6	39.6	451.2	8.8
1979	465.7	20.9	46.1	490.9	9.4
1980	1/ 460.0	20.7	53.4	492.7	10.8

1/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 2.—Glass mirrors, not over 1 sq. ft.: U.S. imports for consumption, by items and principal sources, 1976-80

Item No. and Source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (1,000 units)				
Item 544.51:					
Hong Kong	12,912	14,827	19,262	27,057	34,145
Japan	14,897	14,152	14,183	8,277	8,298
Taiwan	1,458	3,881	5,041	6,903	5,797
West Germany	2,139	2,393	2,093	1,152	1,102
Korea	5,442	7,267	9,458	10,621	8,096
Italy	1,483	1,504	1,359	541	451
United Kingdom	478	380	420	1,258	133
Canada	71	-	46	88	411
All other	814	636	629	388	1,548
Total	39,695	45,041	52,491	56,285	59,981
Item 544.52 (Canada)	7,409	668	696	570	318
Total, both	47,103	45,709	53,187	56,855	60,299
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Item 544.51:					
Hong Kong	2,366	5,253	7,158	10,910	19,742
Japan	6,377	7,537	7,508	6,499	9,099
Taiwan	431	1,681	2,786	6,528	3,877
West Germany	2,741	3,159	3,603	2,646	2,961
Korea	819	1,739	1,928	2,484	2,139
Italy	1,016	950	1,256	1,023	1,194
United Kingdom	409	645	901	1,096	641
Canada	184	-	101	356	476
All other	552	818	736	796	1,037
Total	14,895	21,782	25,977	32,339	41,166
Item 544.52 (Canada)	19,345	2,721	4,788	4,036	1,408
Total, both	34,240	24,503	30,764	36,374	42,574
	Unit value (per unit)				
Item 544.51:					
Hong Kong	$0.18	$0.35	$0.37	$0.40	$0.58
Japan	.43	.53	.53	.79	1.10
Taiwan	.30	.43	.55	.95	.69
West Germany	1.28	1.32	1.72	2.30	2.69
Korea	.15	.24	.20	.23	.26
Italy	.69	.63	1.00	1.89	2.68
United Kingdom	.86	1.70	2.14	.87	4.82
Canada	2.50	-	2.21	4.03	1.16
All other	.68	1.29	1.17	2.05	.67
Average	.38	.48	.49	.57	.69
Item 544.52	2.61	4.07	6.88	7.07	4.28
Average, both	.73	.54	.58	.64	.71

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 3.—Glass mirrors, over 1 sq. ft.: U.S. imports for consumption, by items and principal sources, 1976-80

Item No. and source	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Quantity (1,000 square feet)				
Item 544.54:					
Japan	3,443	3,619	5,618	4,839	4,672
Australia	-	253	1,780	1,943	2,641
Italy	124	177	141	165	114
United Kingdom	255	1,187	333	176	139
Canada	45	-	100	158	204
Hong Kong	99	111	242	367	403
Denmark	37	52	76	41	77
Taiwan	-	357	134	227	90
All other	533	557	533	693	905
Total	4,536	6,313	8,957	8,609	9,245
Item 544.55 (Canada)	1/	1/	1/	2	1
Total, both	4,536	6,313	8,957	8,611	9,246
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Item 544.54:					
Japan	2,022	2	3,622	3,634	3,912
Australia	-		728	869	1,419
Italy	343	613	991	914	1,066
United Kingdom	707	955	1,011	876	780
Canada	68	-	338	601	717
Hong Kong	69	239	540	679	645
Denmark	157	188	249	265	346
Taiwan	-	88	248	391	263
All other	758	1,041	1,076	1,498	1,670
Total	4,124	5,392	8,803	9,727	10,818
Item 544.55 (Canada)	1	8	1	39	8
Total, both	4,125	5,400	8,804	9,767	10,826
	Unit value per square foot				
Item 544.54:					
Japan	$0.58	$0.60	$0.64	$0.75	$0.84
Australia	-	.37	.40	.45	.54
Italy	2.77	3.47	7.03	5.53	9.35
United Kingdom	2.77	.80	3.13	5.00	5.61
Canada	1.51	-	3.38	3.80	3.51
Hong Kong	.69	2.15	2.22	1.85	1.58
Denmark	4.24	3.62	3.28	6.46	4.49
Taiwan	-	.24	1.84	1.72	2.92
All other	1.42	1.87	2.02	2.16	1.85
Average	.91	.85	.98	1.13	1.17
Item 544.52 (Canada)	45.45	20.51	8.76	16.38	8.00
Average, both	.91	.86	.98	1.13	1.17

1/ Less than 500 sq. ft.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—Unit values calculated from the unrounded figures. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 4.--Glass mirrors: U.S. imports for consumption, by principle GSP sources, 1976-1980
(In thousands of dollars)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Hong Kong	2,145	5,253	7,512	11,389	20,359
Taiwan	465	1,678	2,958	6,839	4,034
Korea	820	1,719	1,935	2,522	2,200
Mexico	36	240	412	387	350
Other	64	74	76	297	251
Total	3,532	8,964	12,893	21,435	27,194

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 5.--Glass mirrors, for automotive use: U.S. exports by principal markets, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Canada	9,395	11,923	14,825	10,561	7,691
Mexico	350	362	440	1,572	3,620
West Germany	-	-	612	1,387	481
Ireland	-	206	455	245	258
France	-	-	8	-	157
Australia	130	185	134	175	114
Venezuela	117	128	314	205	109
Belgium	128	150	301	229	105
All other	368	423	675	554	436
Total	10,488	13,377	17,764	14,928	12,971

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 6.--Glass mirrors, for other uses: U.S. exports by principal markets, 1976-80

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Canada	2,804	4,097	2,394	1,976	2,680
United Kingdom	156	113	294	585	1,344
Mexico	206	123	169	350	419
Australia	253	309	586	485	364
Saudi Arabia	124	122	250	211	302
West Germany	452	327	351	367	293
Bahamas	94	-	54	62	207
Argentina	-	-	13	-	168
All other	557	969	1,675	1,991	1,919
Total	4,646	6,060	5,786	6,027	7,696

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

USITC PUBLICATION 841

COMPLETE LIST OF SUMMARIES PUBLISHED TO DATE IN SCHEDULE

Control No.	Publication date	Title
5-3-1	May 1981	Glass Containers
5-2-2	May 1981	Ceramic Floor and Wall Tiles

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